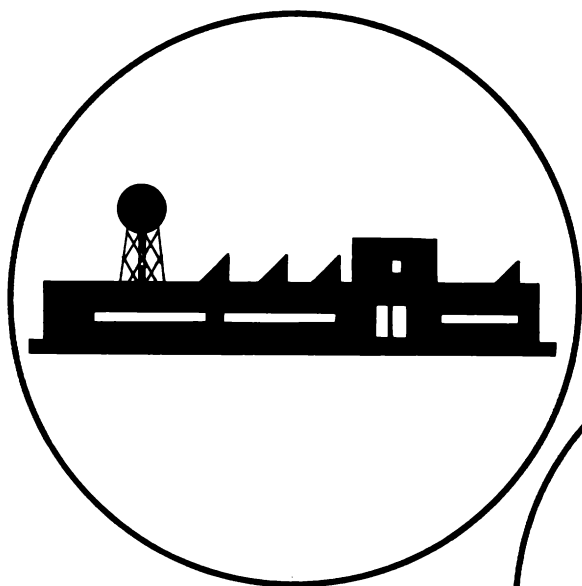


A2814
17y8A
C73

DC BRANCH

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN THE OZARKS STATES, 1960-70



U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC
RESEARCH SERVICE

IN
COOPERATION
WITH

UNIVERSITY
OF MISSOURI
AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT STATION

AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMIC
REPORT NO. 269

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN THE OZARKS STATES, 1960-70. By John A. Kuehn. Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the University of Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. Agricultural Economic Report No. 269.

ABSTRACT

Despite the overall slower employment growth from 1960 to 1970 in four Ozarks States, compared to the national average, employment in 84 counties grew faster than the national rate. Much of the growth was based on interregional shifts in various manufacturing categories. Many rural counties experienced this growth, and metropolitan stature was neither necessary nor sufficient for growth to occur. Stage of industrial development was not predictive of future growth. Many counties experienced changes in employment structure from agriculture to manufacturing, trades, and services.

Key words: Economic growth, employment and structure, industrial mix, regional analysis, shifts, T-growth models, Ozarks Region

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
HIGHLIGHTS.....	v
INTRODUCTION.....	1
Study Area.....	1
Data Sources.....	2
Study Procedures.....	2
EMPLOYMENT GROWTH.....	4
Four States and Ozarks Region.....	4
County Employment Growth.....	5
CHANGES IN REGIONAL SHARES OF EMPLOYMENT.....	8
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT WITHIN COUNTIES.....	13
EMPLOYMENT GROWTH AND URBANIZATION.....	13
CONCLUSIONS.....	14

FIGURES

Number

1--Distribution of counties by growth or decline in net relative change, industrial mix, and regional share of total employment, 1960-70.....	6
2--Distribution of counties by size of total net relative change in employment, 1960-70.....	7
3--Distribution of counties with positive total regional share, 1960-70.....	9
4--Distribution of counties with positive regional share in agriculture, 1960-70.....	10
5--Distribution of counties with positive regional share in total manufacturing, 1960-70.....	11
6--Distribution of counties with positive regional share in total trades and services, 1960-70.....	12

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN THE OZARKS STATES, 1960-70

by

John A. Kuehn 1/

INTRODUCTION

This study documents employment growth from 1960 to 1970 in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Specific objectives were to analyze the importance of industrial composition, interregional employment shifts, urbanization, and employment structures in Ozarks counties' employment growth. The socio-economic history of the area, well documented in several reports 2/, has shown it to be one of the Nation's major distressed regions. Yet, during the last decade, parts of the region experienced reversals in population and employment growth trends. Shift-share analysis was used to depict this employment growth in comparison to the Nation.

Study Area

The Ozarks Region defined for this study consisted of the 134 counties comprising the Ozarks Economic Development Region as specified under P.L. 89-136 (Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965) on September 20, 1967. These included 44 counties in northwestern Arkansas, 9 in southeastern Kansas, 44 in southwestern Missouri, and 37 in eastern Oklahoma.

As this study was being initiated, proposals were being made to include all of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma within the official Ozarks Economic Development Region. Consequently, this study analyzed employment growth for the entire four-State area of 372 counties. The Ozarks Region's 134 counties are all within the four-State area's 372 counties. (The officially designated Ozarks Region now encompasses all of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, plus all of Louisiana.)

1/ Agricultural Economist, Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agr., University of Missouri-Columbia.

2/ Jordan, Max F. and Lloyd D. Bender. An Economic Survey of the Ozarks Region. U.S. Dept. of Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 97, July 1966; Hoover, Herbert and Bernal L. Green. Human Resources in the Ozarks Region...With Emphasis on the Poor. U.S. Dept. of Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 182, May 1970.

Data Sources

Employment data were obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce. ^{3/} These data were grouped into 29 comparable industrial categories plus one residual category for 1960 and 1970. The residual category, termed "other employment" in this report, is not comparable for 1960 and 1970. In 1960, "other employment" included Standard Industrial Class 99, Industry Not Reported. In 1970, "other employment" was total employment of persons 14 and 15 years old. This difference between the 1960 and 1970 data was due to a change in the definition of the civilian labor force and to the allocation of "not reported" cases in Census publications in 1970. Employment data used for this report were based upon counties of residence for workers and not counties in which industrial establishments were located. This could affect interpretations of employment growth for some counties, particularly those near major employment centers.

Study Procedures

Shift-share analysis depicts the spatial and structural detail of employment change. Two basic influences account for a region's growth performance relative to the Nation. Total employment in a region grows faster than in the Nation because the region contains industries which are growing fast nationally (industrial mix effects) and/or because it gains increasing shares of industries' employment via expansion of existing plants or immigration of plants (regional share effects). ^{4/} Mix effects depend primarily upon dynamic conditions of supply and demand in the national economy; for example, conditions affecting resource productivity, consumers' incomes, and international trade balances. Share effects depend chiefly upon locational advantages that particular regions offer in terms of input resources, transportation, and product markets.

In the shift-share framework, a region's change in employment from 1960 to 1970 in a particular industry depended upon aggregate national growth, industrial mix effect, and regional share effect. And these two latter effects, in turn, depended upon differences in growth rates applied to initial employment levels in 1960 as follows. The Nation's total employment grew 19.49 percent between 1960 and 1970. The industrial mix effect in this study represents the amount of employment change in the 1960's resulting from the difference between an industry's national growth rate for employment and the national growth rate for all employment (19.49 percent). The regional share effect represents the amount of employment change resulting from the difference between an industry's growth rate in the region and the same industry's average national growth rate. Relative change in employment for an industry in the region equals the sum of that industry's employment change due to mix and share effects. The measure of total

^{3/} Ashby, Lowell D. Growth Patterns in Employment by County. Office of Business Economics, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1965; U.S. Bureau of Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-5, 18, 27, 38, C. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1961-62; U.S. Bureau of Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5, 18, 27, 38. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1972.

^{4/} Richardson, Harry W. Regional Economics: Location Theory, Urban Structure, Regional Change. New York, Praeger Publishers, 1969, pp. 432-47.

employment growth used in this report is the region's total net relative change, which equals the sum of the industrial mix and regional share effects for all employment categories. As such, the region's employment growth becomes a relative measure adjusted by the 1960-70 aggregate national employment growth rate of 19.49 percent. The basic computational method is:

Industry's employment change = [National growth rate, 1960-70, all employment X 1960 industry employment, region] +

[(Industry's national rate, 1960-70 - national rate, all employment) X 1960 industry employment, region] +

[(Industry's regional growth rate, 1960-70 - industry's national growth rate, 1960-70) X 1960 industry employment, region]

Two numerical examples are presented below using data in tables 1 and 3 for the Ozarks Region. These examples describe industries in the Ozarks Region with different growth characteristics.

Chemical Products Manufacturing

National growth (.19487) 6,337	=	1,235
Industrial mix (.14249 - .19487) 6,337	=	-332
Regional share (.02982 - .14249) 6,337	=	-714
Actual employment change	=	189
Net relative change	=	-1,046

Eating and Drinking Places

National growth (.19487) 26,429	=	5,150
Industrial mix (.27625 - .19487) 26,429	=	2,151
Regional share (.14635 - .27625) 26,429	=	-3,433
Actual employment change	=	3,868
Net relative change	=	-1,282

The Ozarks Region, for example, had an employment increase of 189 workers in chemical products manufacturing. If this Ozark industry had grown at the overall national growth rate, the increase would have been 1,235 workers. The difference between 1,235 and 189 represents the relative change in chemical manufacturing in the Ozarks or a relative decline of 1,046 workers. This decline was comprised of 332 less workers because of the industry's slow-growth performance nationwide and 714 fewer workers because of decreases in the Ozarks Region's share of chemical products manufacturing employment. Even though employment actually increased by 189 workers, the Ozarks Region did not grow at the national rate, because of its inability to attract new or expanded chemical manufacturing plants.

In the second example, the Ozarks Region increased employment by 3,868 workers in eating and drinking places. This change was composed of three

different factors; namely, a gain of 5,150 workers because of national growth, a gain of 2,151 employees because of the industry's fast-growth characteristics nationwide, and a loss of 3,433 employees because of declining regional share. Even though the Ozarks Region actually increased its employment in eating and drinking places, the region's relative growth declined by 1,282 workers, mainly because this industry did not grow as rapidly in the region as it did in the Nation.

Three features of the shift-share technique should be noted. First, the relativity of shift-share components needs to be emphasized. The two examples above illustrate that an industry in an area may increase employment but still have declined relatively to the Nation. Second, the classification of industrial sectors affects the distribution of relative change into mix and share components, but does not affect total net relative change. Third, given a particular classification of employment, shift-share effects for a larger area are the sum of respective effects for its smaller constituent areas. For example, in the Ozarks Region, the shift-share values for the region are the sum of county values. ^{5/}

At the national level, 15 industries had employment gains exceeding the national average of 19.49 percent (table 1). These included construction, machinery and miscellaneous manufacturing, transportation other than rail and trucking, communications, utilities, most of the trades and services, professional services, and public administration. These same sectors generally had lower growth rates within the four-State area than they did nationwide. Only two such sectors in the four States and four in the Ozarks Region manifested growth surpassing their respective national growth rates. Machinery manufacturing displayed exceptional growth in the Ozarks Region. On the other hand, many of the Nation's slow-growth industries grew faster in the Ozarks Region than at the national level, suggesting much of the increase in the Ozarks was due to an increased concentration of slower growing industries.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

Four States and Ozarks Region

Although employment increased by over 14 percent in the four-State area between 1960 and 1970, it did not keep pace with national growth (table 2). Dependence on slow-growth industries and an inability to maintain proportionate shares of the fast-growing trades and services industries accounted for much of the area's slower growth. The four-State area increased employment by 543,323 between 1960 and 1970 but would have needed an additional 200,130 employees in 1970 to have equaled the Nation's growth rate. About one-half of this deficit can be traced to the area's industry mix which was heavily weighted with slow-growth industries, particularly agriculture, food products, railroads, and employment in private households. Inability of the area to maintain its share of many industries accounted for the other half of its deficit. Much of the decline in shares occurred in fast-growth sectors nationwide, like trades and

^{5/} Rounding of decimal numbers might cause county items not to add to State totals exactly.

services. The area did, however, increase its share of various manufacturing categories. Shifts into machinery, metal, and apparel manufacturing were large.

The Ozarks Region needed 18,100 more employees to have equaled the national growth rate (table 3). The Ozarks' slow growth was caused mainly by slow-growth industries, as the region had an overall gain in its regional shares of employment. The 18,100 shortage was comprised of a decline in employment of 36,796 due to slow-growth industries. The slow-growth industries were primarily agriculture, food products manufacturing, and employment in private households. Agricultural employment actually declined 39 percent during the decade; however, future losses in agriculture will likely be smaller because of economic adjustments already accomplished. The Ozarks Region gained in national share of manufacturing; particularly, in machinery, metal, food products, and apparel industries. However, the region lost in its share of many fast-growing trades and services. Shifts into manufacturing were greater than shifts out of trades and services.

County Employment Growth

Despite the overall slower growth of employment in the four-State area compared to the national level, employment in 84 of the area's counties grew faster than the national average between 1960 and 1970; 45 of these counties were in the Ozarks Region. ^{6/} Most of the rapidly growing counties were located along the Arkansas-Oklahoma border; the Arkansas River valley in Arkansas; throughout central Arkansas; in and around Little Rock, Ft. Smith, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, St. Louis; in western Kansas; in central Missouri; and in Missouri south of Springfield (figure 1). ^{7/} Among these 84 counties, 57 grew rapidly because increasing shares of employment outweighed losses caused by slow-growth industries. Twenty-three gained because of both improving shares and fast-growth industries, and four counties grew because of concentration of fast-growth industries (table 4).

Of the 288 counties which failed to grow as fast as the Nation, 182 were moderate-growth counties and 106 were slow-growth, needing more than 1,000 additional employees to have equaled the national growth rate. Among these 288 counties, 57 had gains in their shares of employment. These counties were located primarily within the Ozarks Region and Mississippi Delta. In the four-State area, 210 of the moderate and slow-growth counties had both slow-growth industry mixes and deteriorating regional shares. These counties were mainly located in the Mississippi Delta, central and eastern Kansas, northern Missouri, and southwestern Oklahoma. These locations also approximated those counties whose growth performance was most limited (figure 2).

^{6/} In the 1950-60 period, 34 counties grew faster than the Nation; 5 of these were in the Ozarks Region.

^{7/} For the purposes of this study, rapid-growth counties are defined as those which grew faster than the Nation and had positive net relative change in employment; moderate-growth counties grew slower than the Nation, had negative net relative change, and needed between 1 and 1,000 additional employees to have equaled national growth; and slow-growth counties needed more than 1,000 additional employees to have equaled national growth.

DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTIES BY GROWTH OR DECLINE IN NET RELATIVE CHANGE, INDUSTRIAL MIX, AND REGIONAL SHARE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, 1960-70

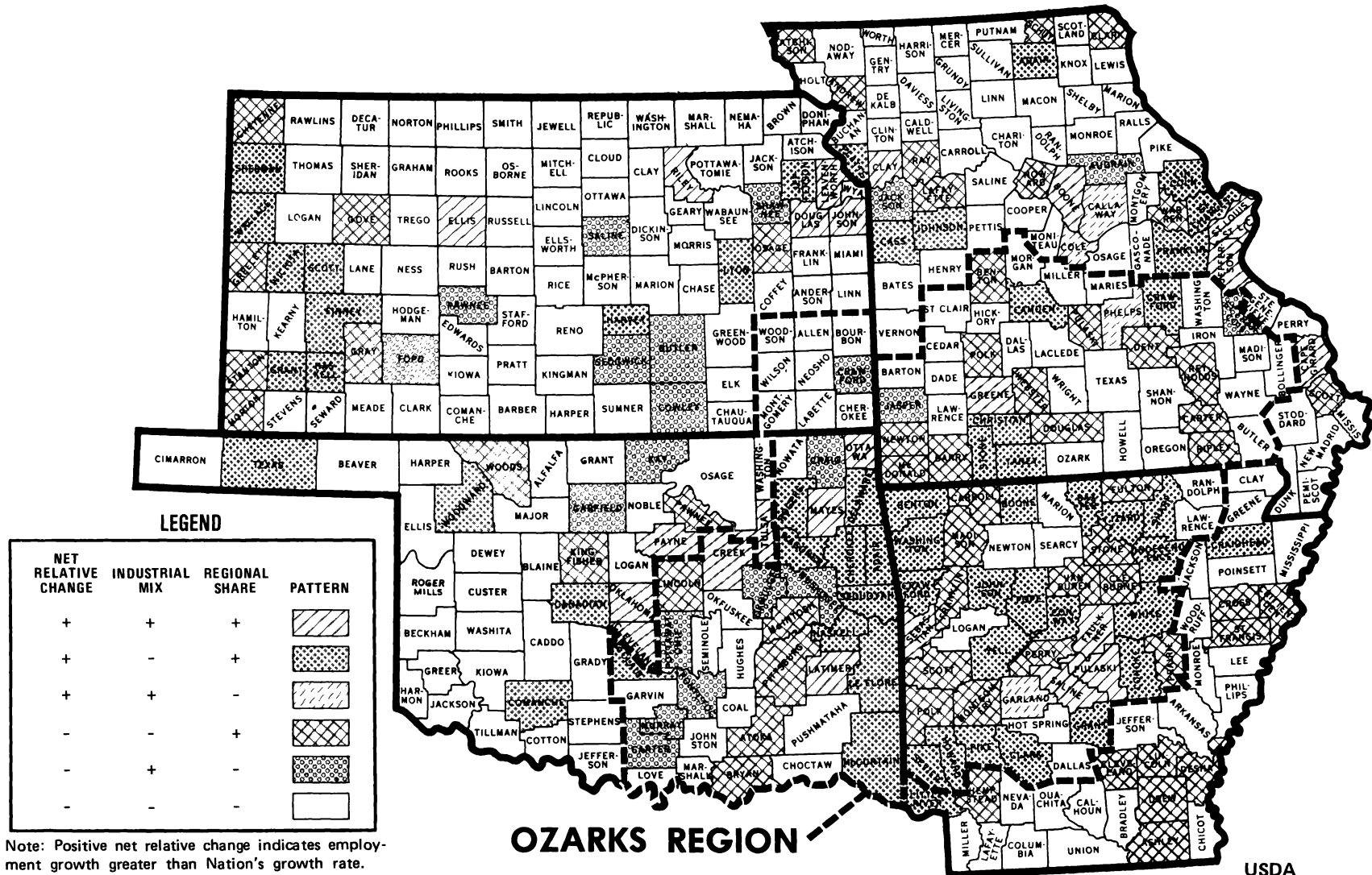


Figure 1

DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTIES BY SIZE OF TOTAL NET RELATIVE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT, 1960-70

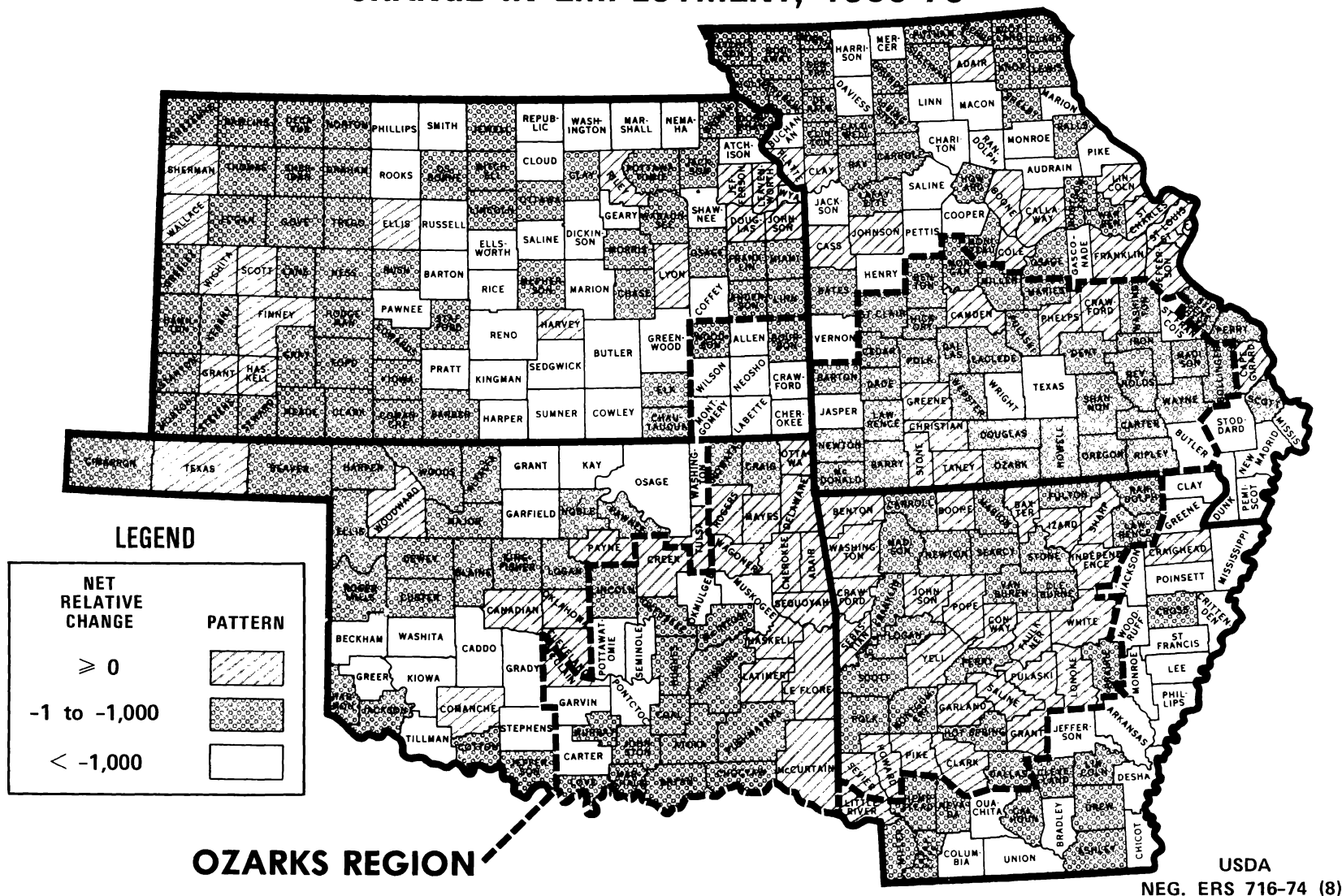


Figure 2

In the four-State area, 137 counties increased their employment shares, indicative of locational advantages. These counties were located throughout the Ozarks Region, in western Kansas, and around major metropolitan centers (figure 3). There were major gains of regional shares in several sectors, including agriculture. Although agricultural employment is declining nationwide, agriculture has stabilized in many areas and provides a steady source of employment. In the four States, 176 counties increased their shares of national agricultural employment. Many of these counties are in western and central Kansas and Oklahoma (figure 4). Major gains in regional shares were also obtained in several manufacturing sectors for 296 counties (figure 5). Manufacturing growth was not limited to a few sectors but appeared to be diverse. In the Ozarks Region, growth occurred in food products, apparel and textiles, machinery, transportation equipment, metal, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Only 85 counties exhibited gains in their share of the fast-growing trades and services (figure 6). About half of these were within the Ozarks Region.

CHANGES IN REGIONAL SHARES OF EMPLOYMENT

Growth in many counties in the four States was directly related to inter-regional shifts in employment as measured by regional share effects; industrial mix effects dependent upon the region's mix of fast- and slow-growth industries in 1960 were less important growth factors. Shifts into manufacturing were often large, involved several sectors, and were spatially widespread. The fastest growing counties also experienced significant shifts into trades and services. ^{8/} Changes in employment due to regional shifts were greater than changes arising from industries' growth characteristics for 89 percent of the rapid-growth counties and for 73 percent of the slow-growing counties (table 5). Only in those counties exhibiting moderate growth did the effect of industrial mix outweigh employment shifts; however, such counties did experience considerable shifts into manufacturing, counteracted by shifts out of trades and services. Analysis of industrial detail confirmed the above findings (table 6). Rapid-growth counties had substantial relative shifts into food products, machinery, transportation equipment, and metal manufacturing and also shifts into fast-growth industries like wholesale trade, retail trade, and professional services. The slowest growing counties experienced relative shifts out of manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, services, and professions. Moderate-growth counties had sizeable shifts into manufacturing; mainly, food products, apparel, machinery, and metal industries; but they also had larger shifts out of trades, services, and professions. Relative shifts into agriculture and trades and services were generally smaller and/or less dispersed spatially than those for manufacturing (tables 7-9). In the four-State area, employment growth was caused more by emerging locational advantages, especially for manufacturing plants, than by the presence of slow- or fast-growth industries in 1960. ^{9/}

^{8/} Trades and services included SIC 50, 52-67, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 78, 79 (see table 1 for SIC identification).

^{9/} For related findings, see: Haren, Claude A. Current Spatial Organization of Industrial Production and Distribution Activity. Presented, Conference on Problems and Potentials of Rural Industrialization, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., July 11-13, 1972.

DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTIES WITH POSITIVE TOTAL REGIONAL SHARE, 1960-70

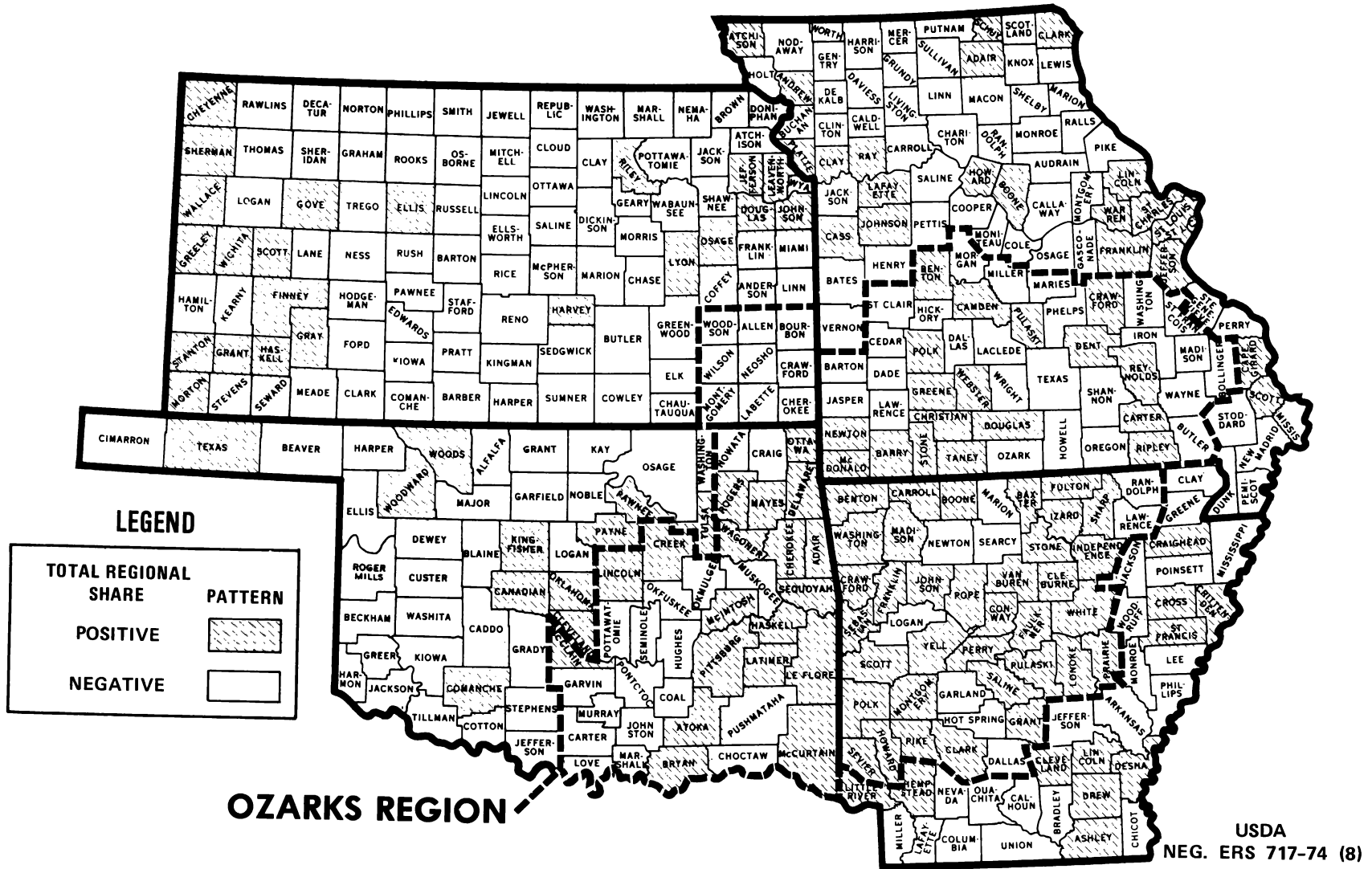


Figure 3

DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTIES WITH POSITIVE REGIONAL SHARE IN AGRICULTURE, 1960-70

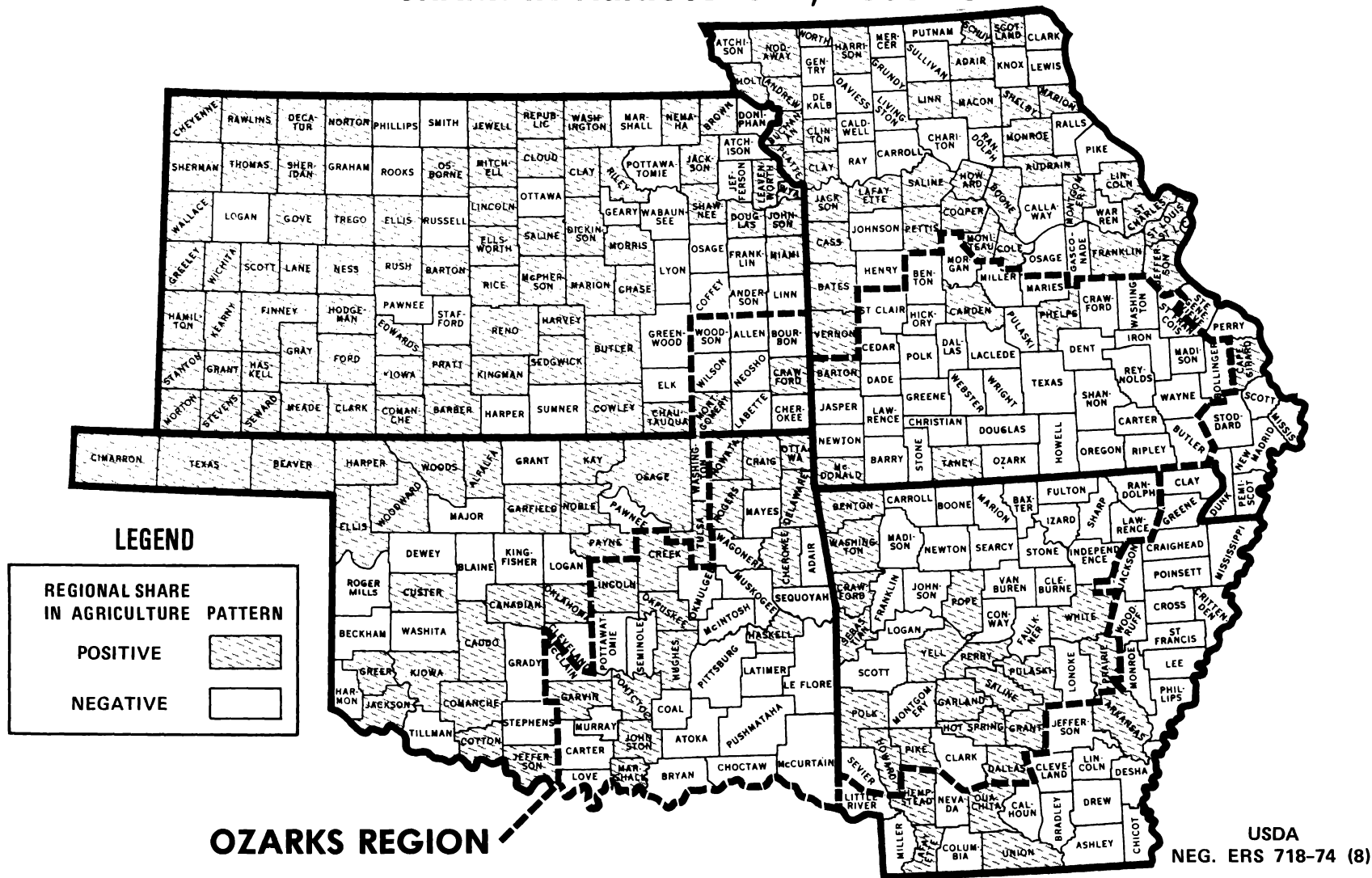


Figure 4

DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTIES WITH POSITIVE REGIONAL SHARE IN TOTAL MANUFACTURING, 1960-70

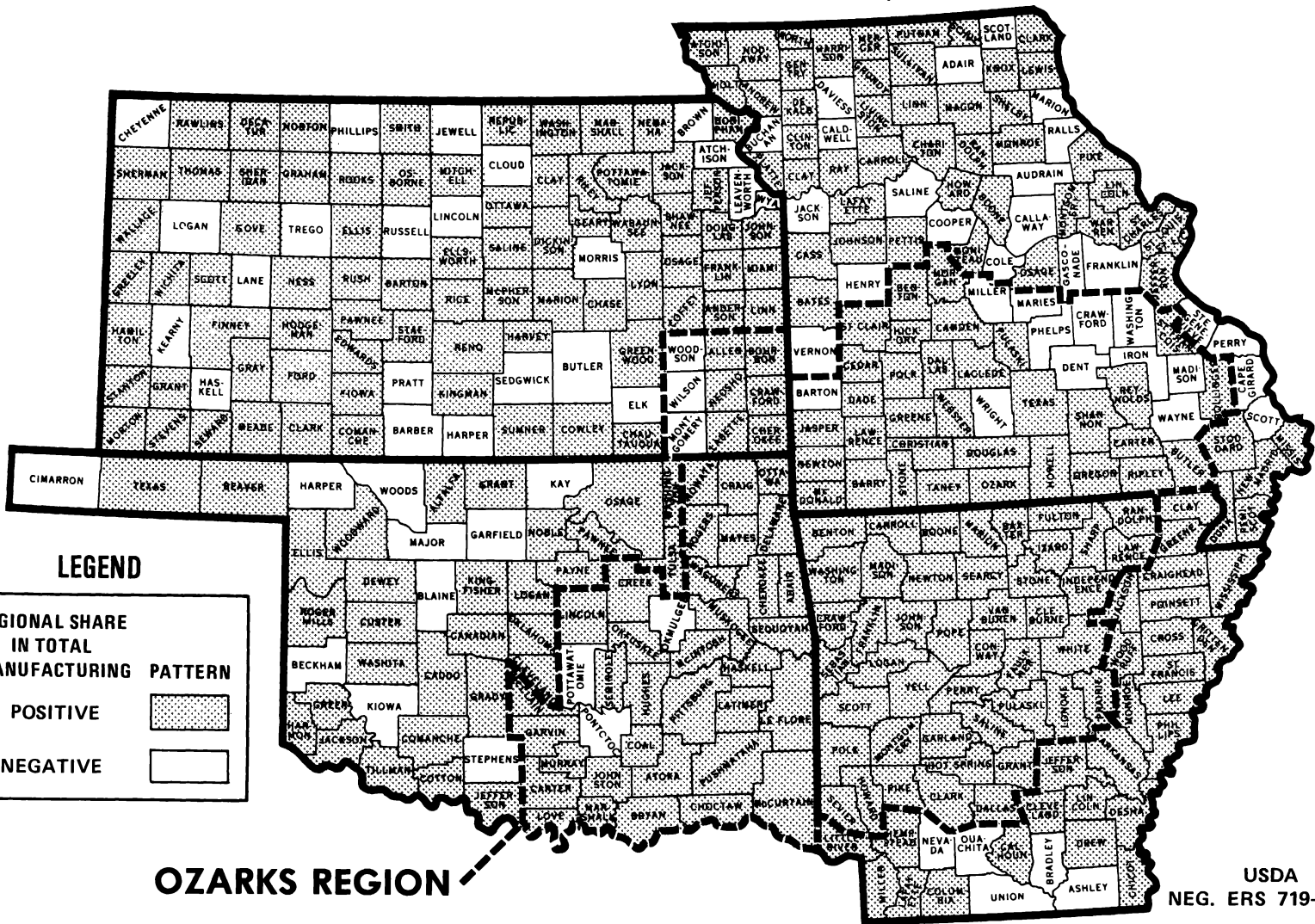


Figure 5

DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTIES WITH POSITIVE REGIONAL SHARE IN TOTAL TRADES AND SERVICES, 1960-70

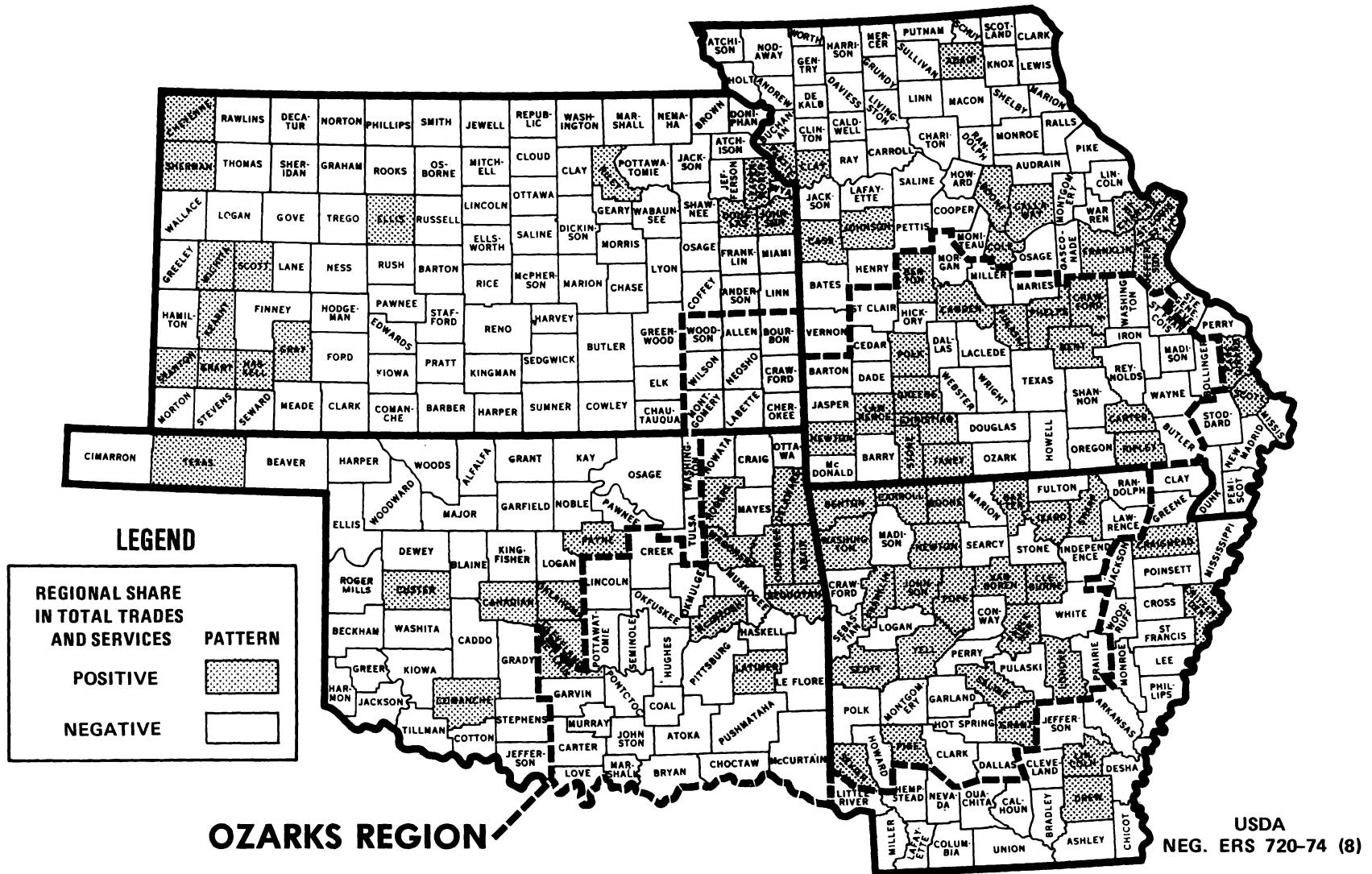


Figure 6

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT WITHIN COUNTIES

Growth was not necessarily dependent on either industrial mix effect noted above or on relative employment structures within counties. The 1960 percentage distribution of employees by industry within counties in the four-State area was not associated with county employment growth from 1960 to 1970. ^{10/} While fast-growing counties generally had fewer agricultural employees and more employees in construction, manufacturing, the professions, and public administration than slow-growing counties, many exceptions were evident among individual counties (table 10). Counties with a high percentage of their employees in agriculture in 1960 were apt to have moderate growth; but on the other hand, counties with low percentages in agriculture exhibited both fast and slow growth (table 11). Counties with much of their employment in manufacturing in 1960 grew only slightly more than other counties (table 12). Finally, counties with high percentages of their employment in trades and services in 1960 displayed slow, fast, and moderate growth, indicating that the proportion of employment in trades and services had practically no relation to future growth (table 13).

During the decade, the decline in the proportion of total employment in agriculture and the increase in the proportion in manufacturing, trades, and services was neither a necessary nor sufficient condition for rapid employment growth in the four-State area counties. As noted previously, 84 of the four-State area counties had rapid growth; that is, they grew faster than the Nation as a whole. Agriculture's proportion of total county employment declined in 366 counties during the 1960's, while 83 of these counties grew rapidly. Manufacturing's proportion of total employment increased in 304 counties but only 57 of these grew faster than the Nation. Moreover, trades and services' proportion of county employment increased in 281 counties and only 65 of these experienced rapid growth. These comparisons also reveal that some of the area's 84 rapidly growing counties experienced changes in their distributions of total county employment which were counter to the general trend.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH AND URBANIZATION

Metropolitan stature of a county was neither necessary nor sufficient for rapid growth to occur; and many counties with only small places realized growth. Urbanization was measured by the 1960 population size of the largest city or urbanized area in each county. The relationship between urbanization and growth was inverse, but weak. Specifically, counties with no urban places exhibited rapid or moderate growth. On the other hand, the proportion of counties experiencing slow growth increased with city size for counties with cities between 2,500 and 50,000 people. Finally, several counties with cities larger than 50,000 persons grew rapidly, but several grew very slowly (table 14).

Employment growth due to fast-growth industries (trades and services, in particular) was more likely to occur in counties with large cities (table 15). The association between city size and increasing regional shares of employment

^{10/} For related findings, see: Edwards, Clark, Robert Coltrane, and Stan Daberkow. Regional Variations in Economic Growth and Development. U.S. Dept. of Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 205, May 1971.

was similar to that between city size and total growth. For city sizes up to 10,000 people, smaller places increased their total regional shares of employment more than larger places. Beyond city sizes of 10,000 a dichotomy began to emerge, with some counties' total shares declining appreciably and others increasing rapidly (table 16).

Regional share effects, which also were used to measure the magnitude of interarea shifts of employment by sector, show that counties with large urban areas had moderate to high gains in their shares of agricultural employment (table 17). Counties with large urban areas may have more part-time farmers than other areas and probably had already completed most of their adjustment out of agriculture before 1960. ^{11/} Counties with cities under 50,000 generally had either modest gains or moderate losses in their shares of agriculture. Second, most counties with no urban places had slight gains in their shares of manufacturing. For counties with places between 2,500 and 15,000 people, increasing shares in manufacturing were directly, but weakly, related to size of the largest city. Counties with places greater than 15,000 population evidenced widening dispersions in manufacturing shares, with a few declining severely and several growing considerably (table 18). Finally, for counties with cities up to 10,000 population, smaller places more frequently had more growth in their shares of trades and services than larger places; counties with places greater than 10,000 population evidenced a wide dispersion in their shares of trades and services, with some growing rapidly and many declining severely (table 19).

CONCLUSIONS

Many portions of the four-State area experienced employment growth from 1960 to 1970 and evidenced reversals in previous trends. Some 84 counties grew faster than the Nation; about half of these were located in the Ozarks Region. Interregional shifts of employment were more important to most counties' growth than gains due to the industrial mix effects. Much of the growth was in manufacturing, and manufacturing growth was diversified and spatially widespread. Growth occurred in both rural and metropolitan counties. Rural areas apparently offered locational advantages to many industries in the 1960's, particularly manufacturing plants. Some counties with larger cities grew at a rate below the national average. The industrial distribution of employment within counties in 1960 was not predictive of future growth during the decade, but the majority of counties experienced structural changes in their employment distribution from agriculture to manufacturing and services.

Insofar as a case study of employment growth in the Ozarks States from 1960 to 1970 permits generalizations, it would appear that so-called deficiencies in urbanization economies and past industrial development do not portend economic depression. Hence, in many Ozarks counties, rural development programs focusing on rural job opportunities will probably not encounter insurmountable obstacles. And the creation of new manufacturing jobs does offer one viable path to growth

^{11/} Intensity of production on small farms and more efficient markets might also account for this phenomenon. For a summary of such studies, see; Berry, Brian J. L. Strategies, Models, and Economic Theories of Development in Rural Regions. U.S. Dept. of Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 127, Dec. 1967.

for rural areas. Past declines in agricultural employment should mitigate future effects of this traditionally slow-growth sector. Trades and services have generally been fast-growth sectors; however, the Ozarks area experienced only small gains in its share of trades and services.

Table 1--Employment growth rates by industry, 1960-70, Nation, four States, and Ozarks Region

Industry and SIC codes	Nation	Four States	Ozarks <u>1/</u>
		Percent	
Agriculture, forestry, & fisheries (01,07 pt., 08, 09).....	-34.70	-37.37	-39.64
Mining (10-14).....	-3.55	-6.04	-15.37
Construction (15-17).....	19.82	15.68	22.81
Food & kindred products mfg. (07 pt., 20)	-23.71	-15.04	12.90
Apparel & textiles mfg. (22,23).....	3.36	25.07	58.41
Furniture, lumber, & wood products mfg. (24,25).....	-8.33	-10.26	-9.16
Printing & publishing mfg. (27).....	4.42	11.33	8.42
Chemicals & allied products mfg. (28).....	14.25	12.04	2.98
Machinery mfg. (35,36).....	27.51	59.03	143.98
Transportation equipment mfg. (37).....	17.61	22.97	59.86
Metal industries mfg. (19,33,34).....	6.31	32.84	153.05
Miscellaneous manufacturing (21,26,29-32,38,39).....	41.15	37.23	61.00
Railroads & railway express (40).....	-32.37	-31.10	-24.26
Trucking & warehousing (42).....	18.77	16.71	23.38
Other transportation (41,44-47).....	25.03	16.86	5.90
Communications (48).....	30.99	12.68	20.43
Utilities & sanitary services (49).....	42.90	26.28	34.30
Wholesale trade (50).....	41.59	41.68	40.34
Food & dairy stores (54).....	13.19	8.58	5.64
Eating & drinking places (58).....	27.63	18.31	14.64
Other retail trade (52,53,55-57,59).....	31.85	22.45	20.00
Finance, insurance, real estate (60-67).....	42.45	34.92	43.59
Hotels & other personal services (70,72).....	24.16	18.42	16.29
Private households (88).....	-41.26	-38.15	-34.56
Business & repair services (73,75,76).....	48.68	34.67	26.01
Entertainment & recreation services (78,79).....	25.52	19.79	18.76
Professional & related services (80-82,84,86,89).....	78.30	70.41	73.48
Public administration (9190 pt., 9290,9390,9490).....	31.18	27.37	24.98
Armed forces (9190 pt.).....	15.25	8.45	11.47
Other employment <u>2/</u>	-71.04	-71.35	-65.03
Total employment.....	19.49	14.24	17.46

1/ The Ozarks Region is based upon the 134 counties as defined on Sept. 20, 1967.

2/ This balance category is not comparable between 1960 and 1970. In 1960, other employment was SIC 99, industry not reported; in 1970, other employment was total employment of persons 14 and 15 years old.

Sources: Calculated from data in Ashby, Lowell D. Growth Patterns in Employment by County, Office of Business Economics, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1965; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-5, 18,27,38,C, Bureau of Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; and U.S. Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5,18,27,38, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

Table 2--Components of employment change for four-State area relative to the Nation, 1960-70

Industry	Employment		Total change	Change related to:	
	1960	1970		Industrial mix	Regional share
			<u>Employees</u>		
Agriculture, forestry, & fisheries.....	428,566	268,406	-160,160	-232,227	-11,448
Mining.....	62,162	58,407	-3,755	-14,320	-1,548
Construction.....	227,748	263,466	35,718	756	-9,419
Food & kindred products mfg.....	110,998	94,302	-16,696	-47,950	9,624
Apparel & textiles mfg.....	53,994	67,529	13,535	-8,709	11,722
Furniture, lumber, wood products mfg.....	60,639	54,420	-6,219	-16,866	-1,170
Printing & publishing mfg.....	57,084	63,553	6,469	-8,601	3,946
Chemicals & allied products mfg.....	36,681	41,098	4,417	-1,921	-810
Machinery mfg.....	91,269	145,148	53,879	7,322	28,772
Transportation equipment mfg.....	96,568	118,753	22,185	-1,817	5,184
Metal industries mfg.....	70,687	93,902	23,215	-9,317	18,757
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	157,493	216,122	58,629	34,111	-6,173
Railroads & railway express.....	70,835	48,804	-22,031	-36,731	896
Trucking & warehousing.....	62,820	73,319	10,499	-450	-1,292
Other transportation.....	46,227	54,021	7,794	2,561	-3,775
Communications.....	45,446	51,209	5,763	5,228	-8,321
Utilities & sanitary service.....	58,038	73,291	15,253	13,587	-9,644
Wholesale trade.....	131,769	186,690	54,921	29,126	117
Food & dairy stores.....	95,791	104,013	8,222	-6,032	-4,413
Eating & drinking places.....	105,928	125,327	19,399	8,620	-9,864
Other retail trade.....	389,668	477,147	87,479	48,182	-36,638
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	138,453	186,803	48,350	31,787	-10,418
Hotels & other personal services.....	117,907	139,630	21,723	5,507	-6,761
Private households.....	104,261	64,484	-39,777	-63,335	3,241
Business & repair services.....	83,487	112,433	28,946	24,376	-11,699
Entertainment & recreation services.....	24,105	28,876	4,771	1,453	-1,380
Professional & related services.....	442,409	753,924	311,515	260,190	-34,887
Public administration.....	182,366	232,274	49,908	21,330	-6,959
Armed forces.....	107,914	117,037	9,123	-4,573	-7,333
Other employment.....	153,817	44,065	-109,752	-139,252	-474
Total employment.....	3,815,130	4,358,453	543,323	<u>1/</u> -97,966	<u>1/</u> -102,164

Total net relative change = -200,130 1/

1/ Items may not add to total because of rounding; also see footnotes table 1.

Source: Same as table 1.

Table 3--Components of employment change for Ozarks Region relative to the Nation, 1960-70

Industry	Employment		Total change	Change related to:	
	1960	1970		Industrial mix	Regional share
			<u>Employees</u>		
Agriculture, forestry, & fisheries.....	120,323	72,626	-47,697	-65,199	-5,945
Mining.....	20,189	17,086	-3,103	-4,651	-2,386
Construction.....	62,323	76,540	14,217	207	1,865
Food & kindred products mfg.....	26,968	30,447	3,479	-11,650	9,874
Apparel & textiles mfg.....	17,007	26,940	9,933	-2,743	9,362
Furniture, lumber, wood products mfg.....	31,723	28,817	-2,906	-8,823	-265
Printing & publishing mfg.....	9,543	10,346	803	-1,438	381
Chemicals & allied products mfg.....	6,337	6,526	189	-332	-714
Machinery mfg.....	12,232	29,844	17,612	981	14,247
Transportation equipment mfg.....	7,995	12,781	4,786	-150	3,378
Metal industries mfg.....	8,170	20,674	12,504	-1,077	11,989
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	37,887	60,999	23,112	8,206	7,523
Railroads & railway express.....	14,227	10,776	-3,451	-7,377	1,154
Trucking & warehousing.....	13,518	16,678	3,160	-97	623
Other transportation.....	9,047	9,581	534	501	-1,730
Communications.....	8,967	10,799	1,832	1,032	-947
Utilities & sanitary service.....	13,416	18,018	4,602	3,141	-1,153
Wholesale trade.....	25,313	35,523	10,210	5,595	-318
Food & dairy stores.....	25,204	26,626	1,422	-1,587	-1,902
Eating & drinking places.....	26,429	30,297	3,868	2,151	-3,433
Other retail trade.....	93,469	112,163	18,694	11,557	-11,078
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	24,479	35,150	10,671	5,620	281
Hotels & other personal services.....	30,537	35,512	4,975	1,426	-2,402
Private households.....	24,578	16,083	-8,495	-14,930	1,646
Business & repair services.....	19,125	24,100	4,975	5,584	-4,336
Entertainment & recreation services.....	5,209	6,186	977	314	-352
Professional & related services.....	100,665	174,635	73,970	59,203	-4,850
Public administration.....	37,664	47,073	9,409	4,405	-2,336
Armed forces.....	30,801	34,333	3,532	-1,305	-1,165
Other employment.....	28,012	9,796	-18,216	<u>1/</u> -25,360	<u>1/</u> 1,685
Total employment.....	891,357	1,046,955	155,598	<u>1/</u> -36,796	<u>1/</u> 18,696
Total net relative change = -18,100 <u>1/</u>					

1/ Items may not add to total because of rounding; also see footnotes, table 1.

Source: Same as table 1.

Table 4--Classification of counties by total shift-share values, 1960-70, 372 counties

Total components of employment change	:	:	:	:
	:	Rapid-growth	Moderate and slow-	Total
	:	counties <u>1/</u>	growth counties <u>2/</u>	counties
	:	:	:	:
	:		<u>Number</u>	
Positive regional share & negative industrial mix.....	:	57	57	114
Negative regional share & positive industrial mix.....	:	4	21	25
Positive regional share & industrial mix.....	:	23	<u>3/</u> NA	23
Negative regional share & industrial mix.....	:	<u>3/</u> NA	210	210
Total counties.....	:	84	288	372

1/ Rapid-growth counties grew faster than the Nation and had positive net relative change in employment.

2/ Moderate-growth counties grew slower than the Nation, had negative net relative change, and needed between 1 and 1,000 additional employees to have equaled national growth. Slow-growth counties needed more than 1,000 additional employees to have equaled national growth.

3/ Not applicable.

Source: Same as table 1.

Table 5--Relation between total net relative change and total shift-share components, 1960-70, 372 counties

Item	Rapid growth counties <u>1/</u>	Moderate growth counties <u>2/</u>	Slow growth counties <u>3/</u>	Total
	<u>Number of counties</u>			
Absolute regional share greater than absolute industrial mix.....	75	43	77	195
Absolute industrial mix greater than absolute regional share.....	9	139	29	177
Total number of counties.....	84	182	106	372
	<u>Percent of counties</u>			
Absolute regional share greater than absolute industrial mix.....	89.29	23.63	72.64	52.42
Absolute industrial mix greater than absolute regional share.....	10.71	76.37	27.36	47.58
Total number of counties.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<u>Employees <u>4/</u></u>			
Total regional share.....	233,859	-24,657	-311,363	-102,161
Total industrial mix.....	27,035	-71,204	-53,799	-97,968
Total net relative change...	260,894	-95,861	-365,162	-200,129
	<u>Percent of employees</u>			
Total regional share.....	89.64	25.72	85.27	51.05
Total industrial mix.....	10.36	74.28	14.73	48.95
Total net relative change...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

1/ Rapid-growth counties grew faster than the Nation and had positive net relative change in employment.

2/ Moderate-growth counties grew slower than the Nation, had negative net relative change, and needed between 1 and 1,000 additional employees to have equaled national growth, i.e., net relative change between -1 and -1,000.

3/ Slow-growth counties needed more than 1,000 employees to have equaled national growth, i.e., net relative change less than -1,000.

4/ Calculated from rounded county data which yields total employees slightly different from State data.

Source: Same as table 1.

Table 6--Percentage of total net relative change accounted for by regional shares, by industry, 1960-70, 372 counties

Industry	Rapid growth counties (NRC zero or greater)	Moderate growth counties (NRC -1 to -1,000)	Slow growth counties (NRC less than -1,000)
Agriculture, forestry, & fisheries.....	2.74	6.34	3.43
Mining.....	2.11	(0.15)	1.97
Construction.....	3.19	2.97	4.08
Food & kindred products mfg.....	4.13	(4.05)	1.38
Apparel & textiles mfg.....	1.64	(7.13)	(0.17)
Furniture, lumber, wood products mfg.....	0.11	(0.02)	0.41
Printing & publishing mfg.....	2.48	(0.20)	0.74
Chemicals & allied products mfg.....	1.25	(0.60)	1.28
Machinery mfg.....	8.35	(6.58)	(0.19)
Transportation equipment mfg.....	5.42	(3.87)	3.47
Metal industries mfg.....	5.18	(5.12)	(0.09)
Miscellaneous mfg.....	2.09	(2.84)	3.93
Total manufacturing.....	30.64	(30.42)	10.75
Railroads & railway express.....	1.41	0.12	0.73
Trucking & warehousing.....	2.22	0.57	1.79
Other transportation.....	1.18	0.87	1.66
Communications.....	0.57	2.08	2.14
Utilities & sanitary service.....	<u>1/</u> (0.14)	1.68	2.10
Wholesale trade.....	6.10	4.11	3.25
Food & dairy stores.....	2.86	3.29	2.39
Eating & drinking places.....	2.95	3.98	3.77
Other retail trade.....	6.83	10.91	12.05
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	3.57	2.10	4.85
Hotels & other personal services.....	1.82	2.47	2.50
Business & repair services.....	1.70	4.43	3.25
Entertainment & recreation services.....	0.67	0.76	0.66
Total trades & services.....	26.50	32.05	32.72
Private households.....	1.12	(1.09)	0.20
Professional & related services.....	11.63	10.35	15.15
Public administration.....	3.25	1.96	3.71
Armed forces.....	2.48	2.17	3.21
Total regional share.....	89.64	25.72	85.27

1/ Parentheses indicate signs different from column headings.

Source: Same as table 1.

Table 7--Regional share in agriculture, 1960-70, related to total net relative change, 1960-70, 372 counties

Total net relative change	Regional share in agriculture, 1960-70					Total
	Less than -500	-500 to -1	0 to 499	500 or greater		
	<u>Number of counties</u>					
Less than -3,000:	5	3	8	2		18
-3,000 to -2,001:	3	11	7	0		21
-2,000 to -1,001:	3	37	27	0		67
-1,000 to -1.....:	1	103	78	0		182
0 to 999.....:	1	23	30	0		54
1,000 or greater:	0	6	20	4		30
Total.....:	13	183	170	6		372
	<u>Percent</u>					
Less than -3,000:	38.5	1.6	4.7	33.3		4.8
-3,000 to -2,001:	23.1	6.0	4.1	0.0		5.7
-2,000 to -1,001:	23.1	20.2	15.9	0.0		18.0
-1,000 to -1.....:	7.7	56.3	45.9	0.0		48.9
0 to 999.....:	7.7	12.6	17.6	0.0		14.5
1,000 or greater:	0.0	3.3	11.7	66.7		8.1
Total.....:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0

Table 8--Regional share in manufacturing, 1960-70, related to total net relative change, 1960-70, 372 counties

Total net relative change	Regional share in manufacturing, 1960-70					Total
	Less than -500	-500 to -1	0 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 or greater	
	<u>Number of counties</u>					
Less than -3,000..:	8	0	6	2	2	18
-3,000 to -2,001..:	3	2	12	3	1	21
-2,000 to -1,001..:	4	17	38	5	3	67
-1,000 to -1.....:	0	33	132	15	2	182
0 to 999.....:	2	7	25	15	5	54
1,000 or greater..:	0	0	8	3	19	30
Total.....:	17	59	221	43	32	372
	<u>Percent</u>					
Less than -3,000..:	47.1	0.0	2.7	4.7	6.3	4.8
-3,000 to -2,001..:	17.6	3.4	5.4	7.0	3.1	5.7
-2,000 to -1,001..:	23.5	28.8	17.2	11.6	9.4	18.0
-1,000 to -1.....:	0.0	55.9	59.7	34.9	6.3	48.9
0 to 999.....:	11.8	11.9	11.3	34.9	15.6	14.5
1,000 or greater..:	0.0	0.0	3.6	7.0	59.4	8.1
Total.....:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 9--Regional share in trades and services 1960-70, related to total net relative change, 1960-70, 372 counties

Total net relative change	Regional share in trades and services, 1960-70					
	Less than	-1000	-500		500 or	Total
	-1,000	to -501	to -1	0 to 499	greater	
	<u>Number of counties</u>					
Less than -3,000:	14	3	1	0	0	18
-3,000 to -2,001:	2	13	6	0	0	21
-2,000 to -1,001:	1	21	44	1	0	67
-1,000 to -1....:	1	10	147	23	1	182
0 to 999.....:	1	0	19	33	1	54
1,000 or greater:	1	0	3	8	18	30
Total.....:	20	47	220	65	20	372
	<u>Percent</u>					
Less than -3,000:	70.0	6.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.8
-3,000 to -2,001:	10.0	27.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	5.7
-2,000 to -1,001:	5.0	44.7	20.0	1.5	0.0	18.0
-1,000 to -1....:	5.0	21.3	66.8	35.4	5.0	48.9
0 to 999.....:	5.0	0.0	8.6	50.8	5.0	14.5
1,000 or greater:	5.0	0.0	1.4	12.3	90.0	8.1
Total.....:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10--Average percentage distribution of employment, 1960,
by three growth classes, 1960-70, 372 counties

Industry	Rapid growth counties	Moderate growth counties	Slow growth counties
Agriculture, forestry, & fisheries.....	15.74	29.45	22.01
Mining.....	1.47	1.85	3.03
Construction.....	7.44	6.71	5.73
Food & kindred products mfg.....	2.72	1.65	2.28
Apparel & textiles mfg.....	1.34	1.72	1.22
Furniture, lumber, wood products mfg.....	4.18	3.17	1.58
Printing & publishing mfg.....	0.96	0.73	1.06
Chemicals & allied products mfg.....	0.79	0.24	0.55
Machinery mfg.....	1.38	0.63	1.40
Transportation equipment mfg.....	1.40	0.56	1.01
Metal industries mfg.....	1.01	0.57	0.81
Miscellaneous mfg.....	3.64	2.65	4.07
Total manufacturing.....	17.42	11.92	13.97
Railroads & railway express.....	1.53	1.16	1.88
Trucking & warehousing.....	1.44	1.39	1.47
Other transportation.....	1.13	0.76	0.81
Communications.....	0.93	0.84	1.05
Utilities & sanitary service.....	1.61	1.52	1.52
Wholesale trade.....	2.55	2.24	2.69
Food & dairy stores.....	2.61	2.63	2.75
Eating & drinking places.....	2.85	2.87	2.94
Other retail trade.....	10.02	9.74	10.33
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	2.56	2.09	2.48
Hotels & other personal services.....	3.32	2.58	2.87
Business & repair services.....	1.94	1.81	1.94
Entertainment & recreation services.....	0.64	0.43	0.53
Total trades & services.....	26.49	24.39	26.54
Private households.....	2.41	2.58	3.31
Professional & related services.....	12.62	9.84	10.59
Public administration.....	4.33	4.08	3.71
Armed forces.....	2.07	0.83	1.58

Table 11--Percentage employed in agriculture, 1960, related to total net relative change, 1960-70, 372 counties

Total net relative change	Percentage employed in agriculture, 1960					Total
	Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 or more	
	<u>Number of counties</u>					
Less than -3,000...	11	1	4	1	1	18
-3,000 to -2,001...	5	8	2	5	1	21
-2,000 to -1,001...	9	13	25	12	8	67
-1,000 to -1.....	5	33	55	56	33	182
0 to 999.....	8	24	14	6	2	54
1,000 or greater...	17	12	1	0	0	30
Total.....	55	91	101	80	45	372
	<u>Percent</u>					
Less than -3,000...	20.0	1.1	4.0	1.3	2.2	4.8
-3,000 to -2,001...	9.1	8.8	2.0	6.3	2.2	5.7
-2,000 to -1,001...	16.4	14.3	24.8	15.0	17.8	18.0
-1,000 to -1.....	9.1	36.3	54.5	70.0	73.3	48.9
0 to 999.....	14.5	26.4	13.9	7.5	4.4	14.5
1,000 or greater...	30.9	13.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 12--Percentage employed in manufacturing, 1960, related to total net relative change, 1960-70, 372 counties

Total net relative change	Percentage employed in manufacturing, 1960				Total
	Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 or greater	
	<u>Number of counties</u>				
Less than -3,000...	4	5	6	3	18
-3,000 to -2,001...	6	9	6	0	21
-2,000 to -1,001...	32	23	8	4	67
-1,000 to -1.....	98	43	30	11	182
0 to 999.....	15	21	13	5	54
1,000 or greater...	8	7	10	5	30
Total.....	163	108	73	28	372
	<u>Percent</u>				
Less than -3,000...	2.5	4.6	8.2	10.7	4.8
-3,000 to -2,001...	3.7	8.3	8.2	0.0	5.7
-2,000 to -1,001...	19.6	21.3	11.0	14.3	18.0
-1,000 to -1.....	60.1	39.8	41.1	39.3	48.9
0 to 999.....	9.2	19.4	17.8	17.9	14.5
1,000 or greater...	4.9	6.5	13.7	17.9	8.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13--Percentage employed in trades and services, 1960, related to total net relative change, 1960-70, 372 counties

Total net relative change	Percentage employed in trades and services, 1960			Total
	Less than 20	20 to 29	30 or greater	
	<u>Number of counties</u>			
Less than -3,000:	1	11	6	18
-3,000 to -2,001:	1	15	5	21
-2,000 to -1,001:	3	55	9	67
-1,000 to -1....:	30	133	19	182
0 to 999.....:	7	41	6	54
1,000 or greater:	2	18	10	30
Total.....:	44	273	55	372
	<u>Percent</u>			
Less than -3,000:	2.3	4.0	10.9	4.8
-3,000 to -2,001:	2.3	5.5	9.1	5.7
-2,000 to -1,001:	6.8	20.1	16.4	18.0
-1,000 to -1....:	68.2	48.7	34.5	48.9
0 to 999.....:	15.9	15.0	10.9	14.5
1,000 or greater:	4.6	6.6	18.2	8.1
Total.....:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 14--Location of total net relative growth, 1960-70, by city size, 1960, 372 counties

Total net relative change	Size of largest city or urbanized area, 1960							Total
	Less than 2,500	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 14,999	15,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 or greater	
	<u>Number of counties</u>							
Less than -3,000....	0	1	2	3	3	4	5	18
-3,000 to -2,001....	0	3	7	1	7	2	1	21
-2,000 to -1,001....	13	18	19	10	5	2	0	67
-1,000 to -1.....:	103	48	21	5	4	1	0	182
0 to 999.....:	18	12	10	8	4	2	0	54
1,000 or greater....	1	4	7	2	4	3	9	30
Total.....:	135	86	66	29	27	14	15	372
	<u>Percent</u>							
Less than -3,000....	0.0	1.2	3.0	10.3	11.1	28.6	33.3	4.8
-3,000 to -2,001....	0.0	3.5	10.6	3.5	25.9	14.3	6.7	5.7
-2,000 to -1,001....	9.6	20.9	28.8	34.5	18.5	14.3	0.0	18.0
-1,000 to -1.....:	76.3	55.8	31.8	17.2	14.8	7.1	0.0	48.9
0 to 999.....:	13.3	14.0	15.2	27.6	14.8	14.3	0.0	14.5
1,000 or greater....	0.7	4.6	10.6	6.9	14.8	21.4	60.0	8.1
Total.....:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 15--Location of total industrial mix growth, 1960-70, by city size, 1960, 372 counties

Total industrial mix	Size of largest city or urbanized area, 1960							Total
	Less than 2,500	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 14,999	15,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 or greater	
	2,500	4,999	9,999	14,999	24,999	49,999	greater	
	Number of counties							
Less than -1,000....	2	5	8	3	3	1	1	23
-1,000 to -1.....	132	80	52	15	15	4	3	301
0 to 999.....	1	1	6	11	8	6	2	35
1,000 or greater....	0	0	0	0	1	3	9	13
Total.....	135	86	66	29	27	14	15	372
	Percent							
Less than -1,000....	1.5	5.8	12.1	10.3	11.1	7.1	6.7	6.2
-1,000 to -1.....	97.8	93.0	78.8	51.7	55.6	28.6	20.0	80.9
0 to 999.....	0.7	1.2	9.1	37.9	29.6	42.9	13.3	9.4
1,000 or greater....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	21.4	60.0	3.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 16--Location of total regional share growth, 1960-70, by city size, 1960, 372 counties.

Total regional share	Size of largest city or urbanized area, 1960							Total
	Less than 2,500	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 14,999	15,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 or greater	
	2,500	4,999	9,999	14,999	24,999	49,999	greater	
	Number of counties							
Less than -2,000:	0	1	1	2	7	6	6	23
-2,000 to -1,001:	0	8	11	9	7	1	0	36
-1,000 to -1.....	83	48	32	7	3	3	0	176
0 to 999.....	48	24	14	9	6	1	1	103
1,000 or greater:	4	5	8	2	4	3	8	34
Total.....	135	86	66	29	27	14	15	372
	Percent							
Less than -2,000:	0.0	1.2	1.5	6.9	25.9	42.9	40.0	6.2
-2,000 to -1,001:	0.0	9.3	16.7	31.0	25.9	7.1	0.0	9.7
-1,000 to -1.....	61.5	55.8	48.5	24.1	11.1	21.4	0.0	47.3
0 to 999.....	35.6	27.9	21.2	31.0	22.2	7.1	6.7	27.7
1,000 or greater:	3.0	5.8	12.1	6.9	14.8	21.4	53.3	9.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 17--Location of regional share in agriculture, 1960-70,
by city size, 1960, 372 counties

Regional share in agriculture	Size of largest city or urbanized area, 1960							Total
	Less than 2,500	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 14,999	15,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 or greater	
	<u>Number of counties</u>							
Less than -500..:	0	2	5	3	3	0	0	13
-500 to -1.....:	77	48	30	11	10	6	1	183
0 to 499.....:	58	36	31	15	13	8	9	170
500 or greater..:	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6
Total.....:	135	86	66	29	27	14	15	372
	<u>Percent</u>							
Less than -500..:	0.0	2.3	7.6	10.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	3.5
-500 to -1.....:	57.0	55.8	45.5	37.9	37.0	42.9	6.7	49.2
0 to 499.....:	43.0	41.9	47.0	51.7	48.1	57.1	60.0	45.7
500 or greater..:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	33.3	1.6
Total.....:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 18--Location of regional share in manufacturing, 1960-70,
by city size, 1960, 372 counties

Regional share in manufacturing	Size of largest city or urbanized area, 1960							Total
	Less than 2,500	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 14,999	15,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 or greater	
	<u>Number of counties</u>							
Less than -500..:	0	1	1	2	6	2	5	17
-500 to -1.....:	19	16	13	6	4	1	0	59
0 to 499.....:	109	52	35	11	8	4	2	221
500 to 999.....:	7	13	10	7	3	3	0	43
1,000 to 1,499..:	0	3	5	2	3	2	1	16
1,500 or greater:	0	1	2	1	3	2	7	16
Total.....:	135	86	66	29	27	14	15	372
	<u>Percent</u>							
Less than -500..:	0.0	1.2	1.5	6.9	22.2	14.3	33.3	4.6
-500 to -1.....:	14.1	18.6	19.7	20.7	14.8	7.1	0.0	15.9
0 to 499.....:	80.7	60.5	53.0	37.9	29.6	28.6	13.3	59.4
500 to 999.....:	5.2	15.1	15.2	24.1	11.1	2.4	0.0	11.6
1,000 to 1,499..:	0.0	3.5	7.6	6.9	11.1	14.3	6.7	4.3
1,500 or greater:	0.0	1.2	3.0	3.5	11.1	14.3	46.7	4.3
Total.....:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 19--Location of regional share in trades and services, 1960-70,
by city size, 1960, 372 counties

Regional share in trades and services	Size of largest city or urbanized area, 1960							Total
	Less than 2,500	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 14,999	15,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 or greater	
	<u>Number of counties</u>							
Less than -1,000:	0	0	1	1	5	7	6	20
-1,000 to -501..:	1	8	16	12	9	1	0	47
-500 to -1.....:	104	61	37	9	5	1	3	220
0 to 499.....:	29	14	10	5	5	2	0	65
500 or greater..:	1	3	2	2	3	3	6	20
Total.....:	135	86	66	29	27	14	15	372
	<u>Percent</u>							
Less than -1,000:	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.5	18.5	50.0	40.0	5.4
-1,000 to -501..:	0.7	9.3	24.2	41.4	33.3	7.1	0.0	12.6
-500 to -1.....:	77.0	70.9	56.1	31.0	18.5	7.1	20.0	59.1
0 to 499.....:	21.5	16.3	15.2	17.2	18.5	14.3	0.0	17.5
500 or greater..:	0.7	3.5	3.0	6.9	11.1	21.4	40.0	5.4
Total.....:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0